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## FOREIGN AFFAIRS GET PRIVATE LOOK

Council of Eminent Figures  
Influences U.S. Policy

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By HENRY RAYMONT

The Council on Foreign Relations, which for nearly half a century has made substantial contributions to the basic concepts of American foreign policy, is considering opening its doors to younger members, especially scientists and labor leaders.

For years the society's accent was on attracting prominent bankers, industrialists and diplomats as well as eminent academic figures. Now the trend is beginning to move toward younger men who can bring a new perspective to the analysis of world trends.

As a first step, plans have been made to select young scientists familiar with the problems of space and its international implications and representatives of the labor movement. It is hoped that younger people - the average age of the council's 1,400 members now is 60 - will bring fresh perspective to problems.

The council is a private, non-partisan organization that is a testing ground for new ideas with enough political and financial power to bring the ideas to the attention of the policy makers in Washington. It is also a recruiting agency for ranking officials.

### Home of Ideas

The council has its headquarters at Pratt House, 58 East 68th Street. Intensive discussions of world events originate there at unpublicized luncheons and closed seminars and go on to have practical impact on United States policies.

Discussion groups, scholarly papers and studies sponsored by the council laid the groundwork for the Marshall Plan for European recovery, set Ameri-

can policy guidelines for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and currently are evolving a long-range analysis of American attitudes toward China.

The society's best known publication is Foreign Affairs, a quarterly journal that has not changed its smoky-blue cover since 1922 and has consistently printed articles by leading statesmen, political scientists and economists.

The organization's concern with immediate events and its acknowledged impact in Washington has earned it such characterizations as "the government-in-exile" and "the best club in New York." John Kenneth Galbraith, the economist and former Ambassador to India, said the council was "as much a part of the ruling establishment" as the State Department.

The council's reputation as a power behind the throne was almost inevitable because of the prominent names of its members and the range of their influence. The board of directors, headed by John J. McCloy, includes David Rockefeller, president of the Chase Manhattan Bank; former Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon; Grayson Kirk, president of Columbia University; Thomas K. Finletter and R. Labouisse, diplomat and executive director of the United Nations Children's Fund.

There is also little doubt that the council's membership of business executives, corporation lawyers, government officials, bankers and university professors is one of the most impressive of its kind. It includes former President Eisenhower, Vice President Humphrey and Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

Since its founding 45 years ago, the council has emphasized privacy to give members an opportunity to speak freely. Except for its annual public Elihu Root Lectures, the council's talks and seminars are strictly off the record. An indiscretion can be ground for "termination or suspension" of membership, according to Article II of the council's by-laws.